

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.  
The only transaction we have to report from the Share Market to-day is a sale of Banks at 187 premium for the end of the month. China Sugars have dropped considerably since yesterday, offers to sell at 143 per share for the end of the month meeting with no response. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—...  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—187 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$82 per share.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,350 per share, sale.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1040 per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$220 per share, sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$347 per share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$368 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$50 per share, premium.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.  
Hongkong Cable Company—\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$160 per share, buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—174 per cent. dis., sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$143 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—2 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$75 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$160 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

IN LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 3/7  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/7  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ..... 3/8  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ..... 3/8  
Credits, at 4 months sight ..... 3/8  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight ..... 3/8  
ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. .... 462  
Credits, at 4 months sight ..... 462  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. .... 223  
On Demand ..... 224  
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight ..... 728  
Private, 30 days sight ..... 738

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, \$535  
(Allowance, Tals. 60)  
OLD MALWA ..... per picul, \$575  
(Allowance, Tals. 60)  
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest ..... \$578  
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest ..... \$592  
NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest ..... \$592  
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest ..... \$585  
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest ..... \$585  
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest ..... \$587  
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest ..... \$590  
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest ..... \$582  
NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest ..... \$557  
NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest ..... \$560  
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$540  
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$405  
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul, \$325

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER &amp; Co.'s Register).

Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	State of Sky	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Direction of Current	Force of Current	Direction of Tide	Force of Tide
29.95	80.0	W	B	W	10	W	10	W	10
29.95	80.0	W	B	W	10	W	10	W	10
29.95	80.0	W	B	W	10	W	10	W	10
29.95	80.0	W	B	W	10	W	10	W	10
29.95	80.0	W	B	W	10	W	10	W	10

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	State of Sky	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Direction of Current	Force of Current	Direction of Tide	Force of Tide
29.95	80.0	W	B	W	10	W	10	W	10
29.95	80.0	W	B	W	10	W	10	W	10
29.95	80.0	W	B	W	10	W	10	W	10
29.95	80.0	W	B	W	10	W	10	W	10
29.95	80.0	W	B	W	10	W	10	W	10

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths in the open air to 10 degrees below zero.—Direction of Wind, in registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., W.N.W., N.W., N.N.W., etc.—Force of Wind, in gales, 1 to 3; higher breezes, 3 to 5; hurricanes, 5 to 7; typhoons, 7 to 9; violent, 9 to 12; violent, 12 to 15; violent, 15 to 18; violent, 18 to 20; violent, 20 to 25; violent, 25 to 30; violent, 30 to 35; violent, 35 to 40; violent, 40 to 45; violent, 45 to 50; violent, 50 to 55; violent, 55 to 60; violent, 60 to 65; violent, 65 to 70; violent, 70 to 75; violent, 75 to 80; violent, 80 to 85; violent, 85 to 90; violent, 90 to 95; violent, 95 to 100; violent, 100 to 105; violent, 105 to 110; violent, 110 to 115; violent, 115 to 120; violent, 120 to 125; violent, 125 to 130; violent, 130 to 135; violent, 135 to 140; violent, 140 to 145; violent, 145 to 150; violent, 150 to 155; violent, 155 to 160; violent, 160 to 165; violent, 165 to 170; violent, 170 to 175; violent, 175 to 180; violent, 180 to 185; violent, 185 to 190; violent, 190 to 195; violent, 195 to 200; violent, 200 to 205; violent, 205 to 210; violent, 210 to 215; violent, 215 to 220; violent, 220 to 225; violent, 225 to 230; violent, 230 to 235; violent, 235 to 240; violent, 240 to 245; violent, 245 to 250; violent, 250 to 255; violent, 255 to 260; violent, 260 to 265; violent, 265 to 270; violent, 270 to 275; violent, 275 to 280; violent, 280 to 285; violent, 285 to 290; violent, 290 to 295; violent, 295 to 300; violent, 300 to 305; violent, 305 to 310; violent, 310 to 315; violent, 315 to 320; violent, 320 to 325; violent, 325 to 330; violent, 330 to 335; violent, 335 to 340; violent, 340 to 345; violent, 345 to 350; violent, 350 to 355; violent, 355 to 360; violent, 360 to 365; violent, 365 to 370; violent, 370 to 375; violent, 375 to 380; violent, 380 to 385; violent, 385 to 390; violent, 390 to 395; violent, 395 to 400; violent, 400 to 405; violent, 405 to 410; violent, 410 to 415; violent, 415 to 420; violent, 420 to 425; violent, 425 to 430; violent, 430 to 435; violent, 435 to 440; violent, 440 to 445; violent, 445 to 450; violent, 450 to 455; violent, 455 to 460; violent, 460 to 465; violent, 465 to 470; violent, 470 to 475; violent, 475 to 480; violent, 480 to 485; violent, 485 to 490; violent, 490 to 495; violent, 495 to 500; violent, 500 to 505; violent, 505 to 510; violent, 510 to 515; violent, 515 to 520; violent, 520 to 525; violent, 525 to 530; violent, 530 to 535; violent, 535 to 540; violent, 540 to 545; violent, 545 to 550; violent, 550 to 555; violent, 555 to 560; violent, 560 to 565; violent, 565 to 570; violent, 570 to 575; violent, 575 to 580; violent, 580 to 585; violent, 585 to 590; violent, 590 to 595; violent, 595 to 600; violent, 600 to 605; violent, 605 to 610; violent, 610 to 615; violent, 615 to 620; violent, 620 to 625; violent, 625 to 630; violent, 630 to 635; violent, 635 to 640; violent, 640 to 645; violent, 645 to 650; violent, 650 to 655; violent, 655 to 660; violent, 660 to 665; violent, 665 to 670; violent, 670 to 675; violent, 675 to 680; violent, 680 to 685; violent, 685 to 690; violent, 690 to 695; violent, 695 to 700; violent, 700 to 705; violent, 705 to 710; violent, 710 to 715; violent, 715 to 720; violent, 720 to 725; violent, 725 to 730; violent, 730 to 735; violent, 735 to 740; violent, 740 to 745; violent, 745 to 750; violent, 750 to 755; violent, 755 to 760; violent, 760 to 765; violent, 765 to 770; violent, 770 to 775; violent, 775 to 780; violent, 780 to 785; violent, 785 to 790; violent, 790 to 795; violent, 795 to 800; violent, 800 to 805; violent, 805 to 810; violent, 810 to 815; violent, 815 to 820; violent, 820 to 825; violent, 825 to 830; violent, 830 to 835; violent, 835 to 840; violent, 840 to 845; violent, 845 to 850; violent, 850 to 855; violent, 855 to 860; violent, 860 to 865; violent, 865 to 870; violent, 870 to 875; violent, 875 to 880; violent, 880 to 885; 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violent, 1335 to 1340; violent, 1340 to 1345; violent, 1345 to 1350; violent, 1350 to 1355; violent, 1355 to 1360; violent, 1360 to 1365; violent, 1365 to 1370; violent, 1370 to 1375; violent, 1375 to 1380; violent, 1380 to 1385; violent, 1385 to 1390; violent, 1390 to 1395; violent, 1395 to 1400; violent, 1400 to 1405; violent, 1405 to 1410; violent, 1410 to 1415; violent, 1415 to 1420; violent, 1420 to 1425; violent, 1425 to 1430; violent, 1430 to 1435; violent, 1435 to 1440; violent, 1440 to 1445; violent, 1445 to 1450; violent, 1450 to 1455; violent, 1455 to 1460; violent, 1460 to 1465; violent, 1465 to 1470; violent, 1470 to 1475; violent, 1475 to 1480; violent, 1480 to 1485; violent, 1485 to 1490; violent, 1490 to 1495; violent, 1495 to 1500; violent, 1500 to 1505; violent, 1505 to 1510; violent, 1510 to 1515; violent, 1515 to 1520; violent, 1520 to 1525; violent, 1525 to 1530; violent, 1530 to 1535; violent, 1535 to 1540; violent, 1540 to 1545; violent, 1545 to 1550; violent, 1550 to 1555; 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violent, 1775 to 1780; violent, 1780 to 1785; violent, 1785 to 1790; violent, 1790 to 1795; violent, 1795 to 1800; violent, 1800 to 1805; violent, 1805 to 1810; violent, 1810 to 1815; violent, 1815 to 1820; violent, 1820 to 1825; violent, 1825 to 1830; violent, 1830 to 1835; violent, 1835 to 1840; violent, 1840 to 1845; violent, 1845 to 1850; violent, 1850 to 1855; violent, 1855 to 1860; violent, 1860 to 1865; violent, 1865 to 1870; violent, 1870 to 1875; violent, 1875 to 1880; violent, 1880 to 1885; violent, 1885 to 1890; violent, 1890 to 1895; violent, 1895 to 1900; violent, 1900 to 1905; violent, 1905 to 1910; violent, 1910 to 1915; violent, 1915 to 1920; violent, 1920 to 1925; violent, 1925 to 1930; violent, 1930 to 1935; violent, 1935 to 1940; violent, 1940 to 1945; violent, 1945 to 1950; violent, 1950 to 1955; violent, 1955 to 1960; violent, 1960 to 1965; violent, 1965 to 1970; violent, 1970 to 1975; violent, 1975 to 1980; violent, 1980 to 1985; violent, 1985 to 1990; violent, 1990 to 1995; violent, 1995 to 2000; violent, 2000 to 2005; violent, 2005 to 2010; violent, 2010 to 2015; violent, 2015 to 2020; violent, 2020 to 2025; violent, 2025 to 2030; violent, 2030 to 2035; violent, 2035 to 2040; violent, 2040 to 2045; violent, 2045 to 2050; violent, 2050 to 2055; violent, 2055 to 2060; violent, 2060 to 2065; violent, 2065 to 2070; violent, 2070 to 2075; violent, 2075 to 2080; violent, 2080 to 2085; violent, 2085 to 2090; violent, 2090 to 2095; violent, 2095 to 2100; violent, 2100 to 2105; violent, 2105 to 2110; violent, 2110 to 2115; violent, 2115 to 2120; violent, 2120 to 2125; violent, 2125 to 2130; violent, 2130 to 2135; violent, 2135 to 2140; violent, 2140 to 2145; violent, 2145 to 2150; violent, 2150 to 2155; violent, 2155 to 2160; violent, 2160 to 2165; violent, 2165 to 2170; violent, 2170 to 2175; violent, 2175 to 2180; violent, 2180 to 2185; violent, 2185 to 2190; violent, 2190 to 2195; violent, 2195 to 2200; violent, 2200 to 2205; violent, 2205 to 2210; violent, 2210 to 2215; 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completely destroyed the felon's house. A Mandarin visited the scene and, having viewed the body, simply ordered the murderer to expend the sum of \$60 over the funeral, without inflicting any proper punishment. It would thus appear that the Chinese have the right of depriving their offspring of life, whether they be either as adults.

A disastrous conflagration which not only occasioned the destruction of about sixty small tenements, but also the sacrifice of six lives, occurred just outside the South Gate at one o'clock on Friday morning last, the first ultimo. The fire, which originated in a cooking house, was attributable to the usual carelessness of the natives whilst preparing their food. Unfortunately the firewalls, which prove so serviceable in preventing fires from spreading, do not extend so far as the *locus in quo*, and when fires occur in this locality, it is customary to pull down the adjoining premises in order to stop their progress. This course was being adopted upon the present occasion, when the walls of some houses fell in rather too suddenly to allow of the escape of six natives, who were in the act of looting, and whose bodies were afterwards discovered amongst the debris in such a charred state as to be beyond recognition. The damage to property is estimated at \$5000.

A new official, in the person of a late Censor at Peking, named Liu Jui Ke, has been recently appointed to the Grain Tautai-ship of Foochow, to replace the acting Tautai P'an. We are surprised to find that a new man has been appointed as the Grain Tautai, whoever he is—has to deal with Foreign affairs, and is held responsible by his superiors for all his actions. As there are many expectant Tautais in the Fukien province, who have some knowledge concerning foreign intercourse, we should have thought that the more competent person would have been selected by the Chinese Government; whereas the Governor General, and the Governor, have allowed the former to take the seals of office. If we remember rightly, Tso Tung Tang, some years ago, whilst he was Governor General of this Province, would not allow a treasurer appointed from Peking to take the office, on the grounds of his incapacity. We shall wait and see how far the new Grain Tautai manages to deal fairly with foreign transactions, and as he has acted as Censor, we may at least hope that he will give all matters his personal attention, instead of leaving the same to his subordinates.—*Herald*.

#### NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

Three large reefs have lately been discovered in the sea adjacent to Shioyamauchi, Iwaki.

Mr. Consul Sugimura in In-chon, Korea, has been ordered to return to Japan on official business.

Salmon caught in Hokkaido this season were less by one half than last. Moreover, prices have considerably fallen, forty-five salmon being purchasable for one yen.

Forty stock brokers in Yokohama have lately applied to the authorities for permission to relinquish their business. It is said that the number of those practising has decreased to twenty.

A letter from Korea dated the 21st ultimo states that the Government of that country proposes to exploit the gold mines Ham-gyung-do by engaging engineers from Japan or America.

We have already announced the outbreak of a fire at Kogane-gake, in the province of Tamba. We are now informed that the conflagration devastated an area of a hundred *cho* (3,000,000 square yards).

The value of the export of timber hence to Shanghai amounts to eighty or ninety thousand taels per year. It is said that the Chinese Customs authorities vary the import duty on planks without giving due notice to the Japanese Consul. The latter immediately reported the matter to our Minister at Peking, who has demanded an explanation from the Tsung-li Yamen.

The quantity of coins struck in the Osaka Mint during July last was as follows:—Gold, yen 52,000; silver, yen 34,511; copper, yen 53,311; making a total of yen 140,822. The total quantity of the three metals during the year ending in June last, amounted in value to yen 6,078,351. Again, from the 13th year of Meiji (1880) in which the Mint was established, to July of the 16th year (1883), the total value of the coins struck was yen 109,442,674.—Translated for *Japan Mail*.

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH VON MOLTKE.

The *Gazette de Torino* published some little time ago an interview between Von Moltke and one Dr. Depina, in which the latter describes the great German General as follows:—"He has nothing of the pale and moribund face that I fancied he had. On the contrary, he is a vigorous old man, carrying admirably his 83 years. He is slightly stooped. His forehead is broad, and is surmounted by a great blonde wig, for he has not a single hair on his head. His eyes are of a deep bluish gray, his nose is very aquiline, with dilated nostrils, and his mouth is small and closely shut, giving evidence of discretion leaning toward taciturnity. In his presence you feel instinctively that you have before you a man of great power. He speaks French tolerably well, although in a monotonous tone."

"I am convinced that Moltke is travelling as a tourist, not for the purpose of regaining his health, which is excellent, but to seek repose after great intellectual labors. He admired everything with an honest enthusiasm, especially the palm trees and the flowers, and the little children whom he met on his way, and was unceasing in his praises of our beautiful country."

Speaking of Monte Carlo, and Route de la Corniche, I asked him if he would not like to go there now that the weather was so fine. But, said he, that is France, and I don't want people to think that I have come here for a strategic motive. I have had enough of that sort of thing. His nephew remarked that it seemed as if there is in France a certain amount of ill-temper on account of the good feeling existing between Germany and Italy.

"That is very natural," said I, "because the French fancy that this alliance is aimed against them."

"On the contrary," he replied, "everything that we have done has been in the interest of peace, but the French can't be convinced that we really desire peace."

"Encouraged by these words, I said to the Marshal: 'All your Excellency, what a glorious part still remains for you in the work of making peace in the world. You have already done enough for military glory; why can't you try to establish a general peace?'"

"Well, Doctor, all that you say is very fine," answered the Marshal, sadly shaking his head, "but we may be attacked, and may have to defend ourselves. Let the others begin, and we will be only too happy to follow their example."

#### TARISIO AND THE CREMONAS.

At the beginning of this century, hidden away in old Italian convents and wayside inns, lay the masterpieces of the Amati, Stradivarius, Guarneri, and Bergoni, almost unknown and little valued. But Tarisio's eye was getting cultivated. He was learning to know a fiddle when he saw it. "Your violin, Signor, requires mending," says the itinerant peddler, as he salutes some monk or padre known to be connected with the society or choir of Pisa Florence, Milan. "I can mend it." Out comes the Stradivarius, with a loose bar or a split rib, and sounding abominably. "Dio mio!" says Tarisio, "and all the blessed saints, but your violin is in a bad way. My respected father is prayed to try one that I have, in perfect and beautiful accord and repair, and permit me to mend this worn-out machine." And Tarisio, whipping a shining, clean instrument out of his bag, hands it to the monk, who eyes it and is for trying it. He tries it; it goes soft and sweet, though not loud and wheezing, like the battered old Stradivarius. Tarisio clutches his treasure the next day back to the peddler, whom he finds scraping away on his loan fiddle. "But," he exclaims, "you have lent me a beautiful violin and in perfect order." "Ah! if the father would accept from me a small favor," says the cunning Tarisio. "And what is that?" "To keep the violin that suits him so well, and I will take in exchange the old machine which is worn out, but with my skill I shall still make something of it!" A glass of good wine or lemonade or black coffee clinches the bargain. Off goes Tarisio, having parted with a characterless German fiddle—sweet and easy-going and "looking nice"—and worth about \$5—in perfect order, no doubt, and having secured one of those gems of Cremona which now run into the *£200*. Violin-collecting became the passion of Tarisio's life. The story has been told by Mr. Charles Reader, and all the fiddle world knows how Tarisio came to Paris with a batch of old instruments, and was taken up by Chant and Vuillaume, through whose hands passed nearly every one of those *chefs-d'œuvre* recovered by Tarisio in his wanderings, which now are so eagerly contended for by English and American millionaires, whenever they happen to get into the market. I have heard of a mania for snuff-boxes—it was old Labache's hobby. There are your china mania, and your picture mania, and your old-print connoisseurs who only look at the margin, and your old-book hunters who only glance at the title-page and edition, and your coin-collectors, and your gem-collectors, who are always being taken in; but for down-right fanaticism and "gone cooniness," if I may invent the word, commend me to your violin maniac. He who once comes under that spell goes down to the grave with a disordered mind. I have sometimes attributed the confusion of my own ideas to this.—*Herald*, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

#### ENGLAND'S WAR POWER.

By her insular position England has enjoyed immunity from foreign invasion ever since the successful adventure of the Normans eight hundred and forty years ago, for the incursion of William of Orange was rather invited than repelled by the majority of Englishmen, and is therefore not to be treated as a foreign invasion. With probably the best army ever mustered in Europe, Bonaparte drew back from his design to cross the channel in 1803 because the French fleet was not a reliable support for his transports as against the naval power England had at hand for the struggle. But since the beginning of the era of steam and armored ships, and the security of England has been much lessened, and an army as numerous and complete in all its equipments as that of Napoleon in 1803 should now attempt to invade England, supported by an armored fleet nearly equal to her own, the chances of a successful landing would be very great. Once landed the conquest of the country might be as easy and as rapid as that of the Normans. On the 21st of last June, General Wolsey testified before a joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament on the subject of the proposed channel tunnel, which he condemns on purely defensive military grounds. In the course of his testimony he said in construction of the tunnel would add to existing dangers of invasion, which could not be overrated. And he added that even now "the invasion of England by an army from France is a feasible operation, and will continue to be so until the country is put in a proper state of defence." This startled the committee, and the General was asked to explain what he meant by "a proper state of defence." He replied that "if all the men in the service should be called out we would have half a million men with muskets, but I cannot call them soldiers." There are not indeed as many as 600,000 real soldiers in the United Kingdom, and most of them are necessarily kept in Ireland. And should France or any other strong military and naval power undertake the invasion of the United Kingdom, Ireland, as the weakest point, would be first assailed, and England necessarily stripped of the handful of regulars she now keeps there. By comparison with the great military nations of the Continent, England has but the shadow or skeleton of an army. She has a considerable armed militia, but the late war between France and Germany showed clearly that armed militia is not reliable against a real army. The Red Prince, with 70,000 Germans, was an overmatch for Chantilly, the ablest of all the French Generals, with double the number of raw conscripts. "I believe," said General Wolsey, "that if a foreign Power were to get possession of a channel tunnel it would be impossible for us to ever raise our head again as an independent Power." And when the possibility of a counter invasion of the foreign Power by England was hinted at, said Wolsey: "As to our invading France with our present army, it would be the act of a madman."

These are the arguments which defeated the channel tunnel. They may be, as John Bright thinks they are, unsound and trifling. But they are military and go to the root of England's present weakness as a military and naval power; by contrast with the great Powers of the Continent. If, as General Wolsey says, her navy does not protect her even now against invasion from France, the plain inference is that the French navy is superior to the British, and this opinion has recently strengthened both here and in England.—*S. F. Chronicle*.

#### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Pandora* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on, or about, the 16th.

The D. D. R. S. S. *Polyhymnia* left Singapore on the 11th instant for this port, and is due here on the 17th.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Patroclus* from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 11th instant for this port, and may be expected here on the 17th.

The steamer *Cardigan* left Singapore on the 12th instant for this port, and is due here on the 18th.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

#### MR. BULKELEY JOHNSON AND ADMIRAL WILLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—The publication of the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and Admiral Wiles in the whole of the English newspapers in this colony has given rise to much comment. The letters are dated April 16th and 17th respectively, some five months ago, and only saw the light after the disastrous outbreak at Canton and the burning of the majority of the houses on the Shamian.

The above looks like locking the stable door after the steed has been stolen.

That the Chamber of Commerce had good cause to bring what was a real grievance to the notice of Admiral Wiles there is no reason to doubt, but to say that the grievance was ably put forward would be simply disguising the truth. Let me endeavour to make my meaning clear.

In his letter to Admiral Wiles, Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson says:—"During the last two years, it has come under the observation of the Committee that for considerable periods of time this harbour has, on more than one occasion, been left without the presence of an effective vessel of war."

The above is certainly a correct enough statement, which would substantially prove by an investigation into the matter, yet Mr. Bulkeley Johnson, as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, accepts the following answer from H.E. Admiral Wiles, and does absolutely nothing:—"In the 2nd paragraph of that letter you are good enough to make a statement on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, that for considerable periods of time this harbour has, on more than one occasion, been left without the presence of an effective vessel of war. The Commander-in-Chief regrets that the Chamber should have accepted information which is at variance with actual facts."

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson must have known very well that the above paragraph of Admiral Wiles' letter was a masterly stroke of evasion, and yet he did not go straight to the point and make any attempt to prove his previous assertion, although he must have known that it could easily be substantiated.

It would appear that the honorable gentleman's idea was to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, which means that he did not want to have any rupture or personal difference with such a great man as Admiral Wiles, but yet wanted to pose as the protector of the rights of the Hongkong public.

There was altogether too much milk and water in his pambolism in the tone of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's letter to Admiral Wiles; the question was a very important one, and required to be vigorously handled. What was humbly solicited as a concession ought to have been demanded as a right, and it is to be regretted that the head of the princely house missed such a favorable opportunity of bringing a martinet and red-tapeist of the most extreme type to his proper senses.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson's apparent love for the company of those in high places would seem to have prevented his insisting strongly on Admiral Wiles paying due attention to a just and proper protest, or to his subservience or complaisance, or call it what you will, may be laid to a great extent to the blame of the recent disaster at Canton, for had a gunboat been stationed there, as should have been the case, the Shamian would not now be in ruins.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson and the Chamber of Commerce are much to blame for not giving publicity to the correspondence at the time the letters passed, as, had such a course been adopted, it is more than probable that in the face of the supercilious and unsatisfactory letter of the Admiral, the public here would have protested in such a way as would have brought those who are paid, and well paid too, to protect the true sense of their duty in this part of the world.

I leave the late insurrection in Canton and the burning of the houses on the Shamian to complete the picture, as they are more eloquent advocates for improvement in the placing of our naval forces than anything my pen can write. Trusting that some one abler than I am will take up this matter and leave it not until we are placed in comparative safety by having those who are paid to protect us compelled to remain at their posts both summer and winter.

I am, Yours, &c.,

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1883.

#### A ROMANCE OF THE VATICAN.

American girls have high matrimonial aspirations. Sometimes in their flight they catch a Count, an Italian Count, or a French Marquis. Rarely in the uppermost of all, they encounter an English peer, or even the son of a peer, or even the nephew of a peer. But rarely, very rarely, is it given to them to capture the nephew of a Pope. Yet that is the fate of Mlle Sylvine Bueno, a wealthy heiress from Cuba.

The father of Mlle Bueno was a Spaniard who had migrated when young to the Pearl of the Antilles, made his fortune in a bank, and returned to Europe. There he gave himself up to pleasure—whether at Paris, Rome, or Seville, whether sunning himself at the seaside, or following up the hunt, or Fontainebleau. His wife did the match-making for his daughters. One of them married Señor Agrela, a Spaniard. Another, Sylvine, was staying with her relatives at Seville, the Paris of Andalusia, when a tall and handsome young Italian arrived from Rome on a mission, which decided her fate. The handsome Italian was Count Camillo Pecci, nephew of Pope Leo XIII.

No family ever lived more quietly than that of Gioacchino Pecci, now head of the Catholic Church. Before the time of Rome itself they had been settled in the heart of Italy, at Capriate, perched on the volcanic slopes of Vesuvius. Here, in an atmosphere of nobility and refinement, the childhood of the future Pope was spent, and here, at the Academy of Nobles, he went with his brother to school. His brothers were four, Giuseppe, Carlo, Giovanni Battista, and Ferdinando, of whom Giuseppe alone survives, a devout man and a Cardinal. His sisters were two, Anna Maria and Caterina, both of whom are dead. Giovanni Battista left five children, Anna Marie left four. Camillo, born March 1st, 1835, is the second son of Gioacchino Pecci.

He has long been a favorite of the Pope, who gave him apartments at the Vatican, made him a member of the Guardia Nobile, and entrusted him with delicate missions. His eldest brother had been engaged to Signorina Zaccaria, a maiden of Capriate, and when his uncle was raised to power he was counselled to break his engagement, for all the heiresses in Rome would be now at his feet; but Leo XIII would have none of it, and Signorina Zaccaria became the wife of Count Luigi Pecci. His elder sister, Anna, married the Marchese Canali, and received from the Pope the dowry which he received from the Roman crown, to wit, but Camillo was in higher favour than either Luigi or Anna. He was the ideal of a fine young soldier, and the ladies were all in love with him.

In the Spring of 1882 he was despatched by his uncle to carry a Cardinal's hat to the late Archbishop of Seville, Monsignor Luchy Gariga. He was received with acclamation by the Andalusian aristocracy. He went everywhere, and whether it was from a balcony where the guitar was being thrummed, or from the shadow of a Moorish gate, or from a row of the amphitheatre at a bull fight, two eyes flushed out upon him and pierced him to the heart. Six months went by. He had returned to Rome. He was on duty one morning in the Vatican when again he beheld "the eyes." They had come to see the ordinary sights of the tourist—Raphael's "Transfiguration," Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment"—and they fell on the figure of a Countess Nobile, and scaled the destiny of Sylvine Bueno and Camillo Pecci.

The romance which began under the orange trees of Seville, and was continued in the corridors of the Vatican, will end at Paris, where Mgr. di Rende the papal nuncio, will pronounce the benediction over the married pair. But it is remarked that none of the recent Popes have been willing to advance their relatives. No charge of nepotism was made against Pius VII, Leo XII, Pius VIII, Gregory XVI, or Pius IX. Their elevation brought no material advantages to their families—the Chairmonti, the Della Gonga, the Castiglioni, the Cappellari, and the Mastai-Ferrati. And though the eypress, the star and the lilies of the Peccis are carefully designed in young boxwood by the gardeners of the Vatican, the Pope shows very little ancestral pride, and quickly passes the hereditary device to look at the golden pheasants and the fan-tailed pigeons in the aviary.

At the same time, he is rich and thrifty. While his ordinary food is goat's milk and wine from Velletri, while his table is more poorly equipped than that of a needy curate, his patrimony is growing large. And when the time comes for him to distribute it to his family, the gossips of Rome believe that the lion's share will be given to the handsome young officer who is about to lead Mlle Bueno to the altar.

#### Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Amoy.—Per *Compta*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Cambodia*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Foochow.—Per *Menmuir*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Glencoe*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Greyhound*, to-day, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Atalanta*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Kumamoto*, to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Hailong*, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumatra*, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Yokohama.—Per *Benary*, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Saltee*, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 7:30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Olympia*, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 4:30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Chymore*, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 4:30 P.M.

#### Today's Advertisements.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.'s LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through-Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

THE Steamship

"SUEZ," will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [644]

THE VICTORIA ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL .....\$50,000 DOLLARS.

IN 1,000 SHARES OF \$50 EACH.

PAYMENTS:—\$25 PER SHARE UPON ALLOTMENT OR WITHIN TEN DAYS THEREAFTER; BALANCE OF \$25 PER SHARE ON OR BEFORE THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1884.

DIRECTORS.

(TO BE NAMED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS AS SOON AS THE SHARES ARE TAKEN UP.)

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the manufacture of ICE in the Colony of Hongkong, under the Binary Absorption System patented by the International Ice and Refrigerating Machine Company of New York.

This Patent System has been introduced into Japan and Shanghai with most satisfactory results. The consensus of opinion from various parts of the world unhesitatingly pronounces it the most perfect and economical method of manufacturing ice ever invented.

According to arrangements, it is anticipated that the business of the Company will be, in complete working order, by next March, 1884.

An arrangement has been made with the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, whereby they shall hold the amount paid on the shares when allotted until the Board of Directors of the Company is appointed, the amount will then be placed to the credit of the Company.

Copies of the Prospectus, Articles of Association, and forms of Application for shares may be obtained by intending subscribers from this date till the 20th September 1883 from the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or the Secretary pro temp. of the Company, Mr. J. M. GUEDES, who has consented to act till a Board of Directors for the Company has been appointed by the Shareholders.

J. M. GUEDES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [602]

#### Today's Advertisements.

## KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

## LITTLE BEAUTY CIGARETTES. VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES. NEW VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES. GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS: VILLAR VILLAR, LA FLOR, LA FLOR DE

HENRY CLAY, BELINDA, ROSA DI SANTIAGO, LA ESPANOLA, FLOR

DE ALMA, FLOR DE MURIAS, LA DALIA, FLOR DE MAYO,

LA MATILDE H DE CABUNAS Y CARIBAJAL,

INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO,

ANDREW V. J. ROJAS,

&c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [560]

#### U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF TOKIO,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, with option of calling at Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 26th September. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 2 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [1]

#### Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs, for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING .....50 Cents.

SHAMPOOING .....25 "

SHAVING .....25 "

TRIMMING BEARDS .....25 "

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF

MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the discussion of questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

We gave some information yesterday regarding the quarantining of the steamship *Afghan*, and animatedly rather strongly on the conduct of the responsible officers of the local Government for what we assumed was a flagrant neglect of duty. The statements then made were substantially correct; our adverse criticism on the action, or rather inaction, of the Government were only too well deserved. The *Afghan* came into the port of Hongkong direct from Swatow, where cholera is reported to be as rife at the present time as at any period during the past summer, crowded with over 600 Chinese passengers—a plague-stricken floating town, and yet, without objection or protest, she is permitted to quietly lie amidst the shipping in the harbour, openly communicating with the city, for close upon thirty hours. During that period four deaths occurred, one European and three Chinese, and then, for the first time apparently, sharp-sighted officialdom suddenly discovers that there is cholera on board, the yellow flag is hoisted and the vessel is escorted to the quarantine anchorage at Stonecutters' Island. Six more victims quickly succumb to the dreaded scourge, and eleven, with some symptoms of life and hope left, are hurriedly landed and segregated on the island under the care of Dr. MARQUIS, the assistant superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. Some trouble arises on board the steamer with the Chinese passengers in consequence of the authorities, insisting on the bodies of the dead being buried at sea, a course to which the Chinese have a characteristic objection. This necessitates the captain and officers arming themselves and taking up a position at whilst four cholera-stricken bodies are lying on the 'tween decks surrounded by hundreds of excited Chinese. Happily the poor wretches are amenable to reason, and on the arrival of the police they quietly submit to the removal of the bone of contention for interment at sea. Ten deaths and eleven sick on shore represented the cholera roll of the good ship *Afghan* when we wrote yesterday.

We have not heard how the sick under the charge of Dr. MARQUIS on Stonecutters' Island have progressed. Perhaps some news may reach us later on in the day. But we have heard what ought to arouse the indignation not only of this community, but of the civilised world. That floating pest-house, the cholera infected steamship *Afghan*, with the disease

rampant amongst the Chinese passengers on board—who, we may add, have been variously estimated at from six to nine hundred—was permitted to depart for Singapore at seven o'clock this morning. We are reliably informed that there were at least four new cases on board when the steamer left the harbour, but no effort appears to have been made to communicate with the authorities in order to have the sick sent to the lazarette on shore. A so-called civilised government permits a ship carrying hundreds of native passengers, which is known to have cholera on board, to depart without hindrance, although her destination is a British settlement, and the risk of spreading the infection simply incalculable. One can easily imagine the 'tween decks of the *Afghan* for the next week, with her living freight packed almost as close as herrings in a barrel, and a deadly scourge perhaps decimating the unfortunate passengers by hundreds, and no aid available. The picture is not a pleasant one to contemplate. How many of the Chinese passengers on board the *Afghan* will die between here and Singapore we shall never know. The measure of responsibility belonging to the Hongkong Government we shall leave others to define. But in the name of humanity the people of Singapore should receive timely warning of the scourge which is being rapidly borne to their shores.

As before stated we are in possession of positive information that cholera has been and is now rife in Swatow, and yet we believe we are correct in asserting that vessels from that port have not yet been declared subject to quarantine regulations. However, be all that as it may, we should like to know the meaning of, and who is responsible for, the senseless burlesque which was played this morning on the arrival of the steamer *Kuangtung*. This vessel, direct from Swatow, came straight to the wharf, no boarding officer's launch being visible, and after lying alongside for one hour, during which time her passengers came ashore and went their several ways, the quarantine flag was hoisted. The *Kuangtung*, however, has not gone to the quarantine station. We are not in a position to say why she should have been ordered to hoist the yellow flag and then shortly afterwards receive counter-instructions to haul it down. If she had a clean bill of health where was the necessity to hoist the yellow flag? If, on the other hand, she came from a cholera infected port or had the plague on board, why was she not quarantined directly, instead of being allowed to come alongside the wharf and land her passengers? More bungling, additional blundering. Who is responsible for all this? When and where is it all to end?

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 13th.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

A semi-official denial is given to the report of the concentration of a German squadron in Chinese waters.

ZULULAND.

Many Boers are joining Cetewayo.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DURING the last decade thirteen men have died in Great Britain, each of whom left a fortune of £1,000,000 or more.

It is no longer polite to speak of a man as having been hanged. Say he went to the other world as an "assisted emigrant."

A doctor thinks tight lacing a public benefit, because it kills off the foolish girls and leaves the wise ones to grow into women.

JOHN BURNS, a Brooklyn man, painfully exemplified his name by going to bed with a lighted cigar in his mouth. No insurance.

JOHN FLANIGAN, described as of Ireland, was this morning sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and a fine of ten dollars, as amends, for having assaulted his Chinese cook.

RHUBARB pies, says a cookery item, are improved by being baked in a slow oven. So there is one thing in this world which is the better done for being done in a slow-oven manner.

It was found that Leong Akum, a coolie, had no right to wear a soldier's coat as he had not accepted the Queen's shillings. The magistrate thought that as Leong had such a penchant for the Queen's service he could not do better than join the shot-drill squad at the "Ranchie" for a six weeks' spell. His name was entered on the roll book accordingly.

TO-DAY, the 15th day of the Chinese eighth moon, is religiously observed throughout the Chinese Empire. The day is known as *Chung Yieh* (or *Chung Yit* amongst the Cantonese) and is devoted to the worship of the moon. It is the custom on this day to make present of various kinds of cakes, known as moon-cakes. The religious portion of the ceremony observed throughout China is very similar to that observed at the Spring festival, 12th month 25th day, like our Christmas. The local mandarins all parade the streets with images of all devices, and feasting is kept up, until a late hour. Thanks are offered up for the prosperity of the past half year.

A REGULAR LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday evening next, the 17th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

LAU YINGMAU was this morning sent where he won't use shoes for the next fortnight for stealing a pair of those useful pedal appendages, valued at 70 cents, from Leung Kwongsum.

PAUPERISM is on the decline in England. In 1881 the expenditure for the relief of the poor was £700,000 less than in 1871, and the number of paupers had fallen from forty-six per 1,000 of population to thirty per 1,000.

CHAPLAINS in all the Paris hospitals, except those in which the statutes require chaplains and those at a great distance from the church, are dismissed. There is, of course, great opposition in the Catholic Church.

"I WOULD heartily endorse matrimony but for my observations of one married person," said a hatchet-faced misanthrope to a party of young men. "And who is that individual?" he was asked. "My wife, gentlemen."

MRS. V. A. O'CONNOR of Fort Gaines, Ga., can play on the piano with her hands one tune, sing another, beat a drum with one foot and carry on a conversation at the same time. The death-rate is rapidly increasing in that place.

REFERRING to the Beime-Elam duel, the *Stockton Herald* says a man who can't edit a newspaper without the assistance of a pistol has no right to be in the business. His proper place is in a Louisiana pulpit.

RECENTLY the reporter of an Oshkosh paper wrote an account of the drowning of a boy, and said:—"The remains were insensible when recovered." After raising his salary the managing editor remarked that to be over-trueful was worse than telling a downright lie.

THE circus saved him: "No sir," said the physician, who had worked over the Texas man fished out of the water, unconscious, "I never could have brought him back to life. If that circus procession hadn't passed he never would have regained consciousness."

MR. JOHN PAUL LOGAN of St. Paul, Minnesota, offers to pay \$1000 reward to any mob who will hang a white man for murdering a negro in the South. Mr. Logan is opposed to the exclusive elevation of the colored race, so noticeable in that section of the country, and desires to "vary the monotony" and give the Caucasian a chance.

AN Associated Press telegraph operator out West got married the other day and a week after forgot to take home a new bonnet he had promised his wife. Next morning the country was startled by a dispatch announcing a "terrible cyclone which crossed over the State, desolating the country for miles around."

THE steamship *Afghan*, with over 600 passengers and cholera on board, left for Singapore at 7 o'clock this morning. We learn that there were four additional cases of infection on the vessel when she left the harbour, and that no means were adopted either to communicate with the authorities or land the sick men at Stonecutters' Island.

A BRADFORD young lady who was very eager for the company of a certain young man sent him a note asking him to accompany her to a friend's house on a certain evening. "When he responded she naively remarked: 'I wouldn't have bothered sending for you, but my earrings are real diamonds and I'm afraid to be out on the street at night without having some one to help to guard them.'"

THE *Bombay Gazette* contains a statement which is worth the attention of cholera experts. The fumes of burning sulphur are said to have the effect of killing cholera germs. "It is on record that by freely burning sulphur in the houses or streets of Indian villages, the spread of cholera has been promptly stopped, and we believe, it is pretty well established that within a certain area around gas-works cases of cholera never occur, the sulphur fumes being fatal to the germs of that disease. All that is necessary is to light a number of small fires throughout the area to be protected, and throw handfuls of sulphur from time to time on the hot embers."

In early times, says *Blackwood's Magazine*, it was considered that criminals accused of felony could not be properly tried unless they consented to the trial by pleading and putting themselves on the country. After reading the indictment to him the question was put, "How say you—are you guilty or not guilty?" If he said "Not guilty," the next question was, "Culprit, how will you be tried?" To which the prisoner had to answer, "By God and by my country." If he willfully omitted either portion of that answer he was said to stand mute, and a jury was sworn to say whether he stood mute of malice or mute by the visitation of God. If they found him mute of malice that was equivalent to pleading guilty in cases of treason or misdemeanor; but in cases of felony he was condemned, after much exhortation, to the *pelle fortis et dure*—that is, to be stretched naked on his back; and to have iron laid upon him, as much as he could bear, and more, and so to continue, fed upon bread and stagnant water on alternate days; till he either pleaded or died. This strange rule was not abolished till the year 1772, when standing mute in cases of felony was made equivalent to a conviction. A case actually occurred as late as 1726, when one Burnwater, accused at Kingston of murder, refused to plead, and was pressed for an hour and three-quarters with nearly four hundred-weight of iron, after which he pleaded not guilty—and was convicted and hanged. In 1658 a Major Strangways was pressed to death. The object of refusing to plead was that, as in that case there was no conviction, no forfeiture took place, and the property of the accused person was thus preserved for his heir.

The French corvette *Villars* left yesterday, bound for Shanghai. She will probably visit the Coast Ports en route.

WE would direct attention to the abridged prospectus of the Victoria Ice Company, Limited, published in our advertising columns. This new enterprise, to which we alluded some time ago, gives promise of enjoying a prosperous career, and should command the support of the community.

THE Douglas Company's steamer *Kuangtung*, from Swatow, arrived in port this morning and assumed alongside the wharf. After remaining there about an hour, the passengers meanwhile leaving, the quarantine flag was ordered to be hoisted and the vessel commenced her preparations for a journey to Stonecutters' Island. Shortly after ward the "yellow jack" was hauled down and the *Kuangtung* is now at the wharf. We presume the authorities recognised the folly of sending the steamer into quarantine after allowing the whole of the passengers to depart.

COUNT D'HERRISON, a distinguished French officer, has written a book entitled "The Expedition to China; from the Private Correspondence of General de Montauban, Count de Palikao." He was authorised to do so by the former War Ministers. The present Government thought the publication was undesirable, particularly because it is said it might be disagreeable to England. M. d'Herrison brought an action for damages, which has been compromised. The Government gives him £600, on condition that only so much of his work shall be published as the War office may think proper.

SAYS the New York Post:—An intelligent young Englishman, a Baron's son, who has been largely investing in lands in Texas, was asked how it was that so many of his countrymen were buying land in this country just now. "I will tell you," he said. "There is a very general feeling that there will be a great change in England soon, equal to that made in the South by your civil war. Although they would laugh at the idea if you suggested it, nine out of ten men in England believe that Albert Edward Prince of Wales, will be the last King England will ever have. A revolution is silently but surely preparing that will uproot all the remnants of the old feudal system."

"BANIAN" in his usual frothy effusion of this morning refers to the withdrawal of the gunboat that was lately requisitioned by H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton. Whether he means thereby to impute blame to the Diplomatic or Naval authorities is open to the reader to draw his own conclusions. Seeing the Consul had requisitioned the gunboat, doubtless a strong protest would have been made had the protection been withdrawn without his sanction. Later on we may have the pleasure of reading this protest, just the same as we have been permitted to peruse the "Audacious" correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce. From Canton advices, we are inclined to think that H.B.M.'s Consul acquiesced in the withdrawal of the gunboat, evidently considering that all danger was past.

THE great tragedian Bandmann, and the lovely and accomplished Beaudet (who it seems did not die at Mudgee as reported) are holding high jinks in Sydney. After a weary and unprofitable pilgrimage through the mining towns and villages of New South Wales, Daniel Edward at last plucked up sufficient courage to try his fortune in the metropolis. If his successes at the Gaiety Theatre have not been satisfactory from a financial point of view, it must be frankly admitted that it has been through no lack of exertion—and originality on the part of Shakespeare's own particular friend. The versatile impersonator of Shylock, author or adapter of "Dragic Bower," "Narcisse," Madeline Morel, and other choice *chef d'œuvre*, special correspondent and dramatic critic (of his own performances) to several ignoble "rags," and champion trumpet-blower of the world, has created a sensation in Sydney in what he designates the great play of "A Woman of the People, or the Horrors of Drink." The eminent tragedian's advertisements concerning this charming play (which, we assume, is either adapted from Emile Zola's realistic and filthy novel "L'Assommoir," or is a so-called original hash-up of Daniel's, stolen without acknowledgment from the French work just named) form an interesting and amusing study, especially to those who happen to know the life and history of Milly Palmer's worthy husband. We culled a few of the choicest gems from a varied selection. "Magnetic success of 'The Woman of the People or the Horrors of Drink.' The Herald says:—The steady and steady and a visible effect upon the audience, particularly the ladies, of WHOM PAINTED. Her Bandmann played well, and looked the 'soaker' to the life. We can readily believe that our friend Daniel could look the 'soaker' to the life. "The woman of the People," the most powerful argument in favour of temperance and sobriety, have been related through the medium of this marvellous play."—*London Times*.

This excruciatingly funny extract, it is hardly necessary to say, never appeared in the *Times*, but originated in the fertile brain of the enterprising Bandmann. Here is another specimen of Herr von Trompetenblower's genius:—

TO MOTHERS, WIVES, AND SISTERS. Last Night a lady named and a gentleman was carried off of the GAIETY THEATRE. "A fit for the effect of the marvellous sound of the thousands of weak and unhappy creatures have been saved from a degraded life through this great play. Read the Press of the World. No friend to temperance and sobriety should fail to see this Moral and Religious Piece. Only one more extract, which we reproduce for the special benefit of the Chief Justice and our old friends of that famous libel jury."

OCULAR PROOF. Read the following letter:—"To Her D. E. BANDMANN. 'On Monday night I went to the Gaiety Theatre to witness the play of 'The Woman of the People,' and was truly affected by the plot of the play, and the acting of Miss BEAUDET and yourself, with the members of your Company, that I went out into a life, and I had to be taken to the Hospital.'—'Graciously yours.'—'George Success.'—After all this, he would indeed be a sceptic who refused to admit that Bandmann was the greatest of all actors."

In a recent article on etiquette appears the advice, "Never pull your watch out in company unless you are familiar with the people." This is simply a new version of the old warning, "Beware of pickpockets."

We are authorised to state that the assertions relating to the recent French advance from Hanoi, published in this morning's *Daily Press* under the heading "Affairs in Tonquin," and purporting to emanate from the Halphong correspondent of that journal, are from beginning to end a tissue of mendacious falsehoods. We make no comment on the ignorant, childish, and lying twaddle which the morning paper tries to foist on a too credulous public; it is enough to expose an impudent pretence to knowledge (or something far worse) by an authoritative contradiction.

JUSTICE MCARTHUR now and then gives the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia something to smile at—laughing being forbidden. Recently a certain lawyer, of whose abilities the Justice has not a high opinion, had a complicated case before him, and introduced many witnesses, made a long argument and referred to about a hundred law books which were stacked about him. Seeing, however, that the Justice was not much impressed by his efforts, he at last said that if his honor was not satisfied, and would make any suggestions of any further testimony or authority that should be produced, he would most gladly comply. "Y-y-yes," said the Justice, "there is one thing m-m-more you should, p-p-produce here, and I think that, p-p-perhaps you m-might win your c-c-case." The lawyer quickly answered that he would furnish it, whatever it was. "W-w-well, then," was the rejoinder, "I w-w-would recommend that you hire a f-f-first-class l-l-lawyer!"

WE learn from the Clerk of the Course of the Hongkong Race Fund that it is still hoped to get up the much talked-of "Sky" Race meeting; but no information has been afforded us of what has actually been done in the matter. The C. C. observes that as there appears to be such a paucity of ponies and riders there will be great difficulty in framing a programme, and asks us to bear in mind that it will not be an Autumn Meeting but simply an afternoon's fun, combining foot and pony racing. We are obliged to the C. C. for all this valuable and interesting information, and regret exceedingly that our views regarding the proposed "Sky" Races differ so materially from those stated above. There is neither a paucity of ponies nor riders, and the alleged difficulties of framing an attractive and "sporting" programme are purely illusory. There are plenty of ponies available in the colony, and a sufficiency of riders to afford a capital afternoon's sport and amusement without introducing pedestrianism, which is an excellent thing in its proper place, but that proper place is not on the racetrack. If the C. C. falls in its attempt to arrange an afternoon's racing for the end of October, "An Old Sportsman" will be very glad to arrange the whole affair, with the co-operation of our local sportsmen, for pure love of the pastime.

I WOULD not like to be a German peasant woman (says Mr. ex-Consul Henry Ruffies, in his newly published work "Germany Seen Without Spectacles"). I would much prefer to be a German horse, for German horses are well treated and well fed. The Germans are naturally kind to all dumb animals. Women, however, receive none of these kind attentions and considerations at the hands of the male portion of the community, but are treated as if they were of a species lower than the brutes, with no feelings and no souls. "Woman is made to perform every kind of degrading labour. She prepares the fields for planting, she drives the oxen and holds the plough, and not infrequently she takes the place of the ox before the plough. She sows the seed and tills the soil, she sheaves, she reaps, she carries the harvest, she thrashes the grain and carries it to the mill, she grinds it at the mill, she markets the products of her small strip of land to buy bread for her children and beer for her lord and master. She does the work and the drudgery in the factories; she is the scavenger for cleaning the streets and for gathering offal in the cities and highways for enriching the land. She does everything but play soldier and hang around beer shops and drink beer from early morn till late at night, like the German men, and these occupations would be assigned to her, provided they required hard labour or drudgery of any kind. Yet they are strong and labour, and perform what is called a 'man's labour.' While at work in the fields and it is only during warm months of the year that they can, they are only paid 10 or 12 cents for a day's labour of twelve hours. When they board themselves they receive from 20 to 25 or 30 cents a day." Colonel Higginson, writing in the *Woman's Journal*, maintains that, admirable as the Germans may be in many respects, their views concerning women are barbarous. Woman, said a German lady, recently, was created to be the servant of man. He says:—All the theories of social courtesy in Germany, so far as I have known, imply deference as due to the man, not the woman. Mrs. Plinman, in her "European Breeze," gives an amusing account of the awkwardness of Hungarian army officers at being asked to hold a lady's shawl for her, since their professional etiquette forbids their carrying in their hands. But the same is the rule in all good society in Germany; and if a gentleman and a lady walk together in the street, it is only the lady, not her escort, whom propriety permits to carry a parcel. To such a paradoxical extent does this go that a lady once begged of a young American to allow her, for her own sake, to carry the bundle; it would never do for her to be seen walking with a man who would so deign to help herself as to take it. It looks as if the whole civilised world were in a fair way to be perpetually retarded through the childish backwardness of one highly educated but semi-civilised nation.

It may interest our sporting readers to know that 32 griffins have already been subscribed for, so that the Hongkong Race Meeting of 1884 gives every promise of proving a successful one.

WONG KISANG was sentenced to a fine of £10 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for being found in the unlawful possession of some jewellery which had been stolen from a *dame du pave* named St. Atai.

THE proprietors of a London illustrated weekly have had constructed a balloon and intend to send artists into the upper air, and print illustrated narratives of their aerial voyages. When an artist falls out of the balloon, a distance of half a mile, and strikes the earth with a dull thud, he will add variety to the trip, but he will feel too much discouraged to make a sketch of the accident taken "on the spot" where he strikes.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, 15th September, 1883.

Everything is quiet here at present, although an uneasy feeling still exists amongst members of the foreign community. To-day is a great Chinese holiday, and it has been currently rumoured amongst the Chinese that another attack will be made on the Shamien this afternoon. Everybody is consequently on the *qui vive*, but I look upon the rumour as a mere *canard*, and do not anticipate any further disturbance. The Custom House is closed, and all business within the city is practically suspended for the day.

A most sensational Chinese proclamation was circulated yesterday. I procured a copy, and got Dr. Kerr to kindly translate it for me. It is to the effect that if the Chinese Government agree or is coerced into paying an indemnity for the damage caused on the Shamien last Monday, the populace will rise and burn the whole of the property owned by foreigners in Canton. Of course this is merely the usual style of the proclamations issued by Chinese rascals; but nevertheless it cannot be denied that a very strong and bitter feeling against foreigners appears to exist nearly in all circles, so that the present unpleasantness wears off, discretion dictates that the utmost precautions be taken for our mutual protection.

I am informed, on what I think is reliable authority, that the Viceroy has given positive instructions that no private messages can be transmitted along the new telegraph line until receipt of further orders. As stated in the *Telegraph* the other day, His Excellency has practically taken over the Wo Hop Company's property on behalf of the Imperial Government, although I believe the purchase money has not yet been paid.

The foreign consular officials appeared to be very busy with the Chinese authorities throughout yesterday. Mandarins by the dozen were to be seen on the Shamien journeying to and from the various consulates. The Chinese troops are still encamped in their old positions on the roads, enduring life in concession. They have so far given no trouble, and seem to be a peacefully disposed lot of men. The Colonel in command is an active officer, and is frequently to be seen inspecting the various posts. I should say that very few of these gaudily arrayed "braves" are regular soldiers. More likely they are coolies who have been temporarily pressed into the service by the mandarins, for practical and perfectly understood reasons.

One of the Foochow gun vessels has joined the fleet anchored opposite the Shamien. There are now in addition to the seven Chinese men-of-war, the British vessels *Swift* and *Exeter*, the French *Levin*, and the Portuguese *Tamagou*. I have heard that the U.S.S. *Palos* is also expected, but cannot say whether the report is true or not. The Portuguese watchman who was the cause of all the unfortunate trouble is now a prisoner on board the *Danijig*.

The Chinese hotel keepers of Canton have issued a joint circular to the community strongly urging all classes of Chinese not to travel by the *Hankow*. This piece of trades unionism shows how bitterly the natives feel the recent affair.

Just as I was closing my letter I learn that the trial of the Portuguese watchman of the *Hankow* has been fixed for Tuesday next at three p.m. The trial will be held in the French Consulate before the Acting Portuguese Consul and a high Chinese official. It is probable that the trial will only be a preliminary inquiry, and that the man must eventually be tried at Macao, although the Chinese may possibly protest against such a course on the ground that the offence was committed on an English ship, and is thus brought within British jurisdiction. Should this protest be made and sustained, the man would not be tried by Her Majesty's Chief Justice when he comes down from Shanghai for the *Logan* case.

## FOOCHOW.

The Foochow Arsenal at Pagoda Anchorage is presenting a busier appearance at the present time than it is ever remembered to have done, every department being active. The iron-plated vessel which was launched a few months ago is rapidly approaching completion, and is certainly a splendid naval vessel. The latter is 150 tons—of 2000 horse-power—and carries some heavy Krupp guns of large calibre. She is divided into compartments, and is being fitted out with all the latest improvements. We learn that the vessel will carry the torpedo apparatus which, when properly used, is such a formidable weapon. Although the Chinese have been well instructed in the use of the latter, we fear that during the imminent action this destructive agent may prove dangerous to their own safety.

Another diabolical murder was committed in the city a few days since, by a native fishdealer. It appears that the latter has recently been giving himself up to every description of dissipation and neglecting his wife and family. Upon being confronted with his wife's half-dead body, and a child, he was so terrified that he fled, and was shortly afterwards found dead, having been married, and this act was, consequently, intended, that he obtained assistance, and



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 510.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
TO HAND PER "GLENOGLE."  
**PEARS' ASSORTED BEST TOILET**  
SOAPS.  
PEARS' PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.  
CARBOLIC ACID.  
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER IN  
DREDDERS.  
WINTER HOSIERY.  
TAILORING GOODS IN THIS SEASON'S  
PATTERNS.  
THE NEW CLIMAX UMBRELLAS,  
GUARANTEED TO WEAR.  
THE NEW TODDY KETTLES WITH  
LAMPS.  
THE NEW COFFEE MACHINES.  
THE DUPLEX TABLE LAMPS, LATEST  
DESIGNS.  
ARTISTIC FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS.  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

**YANGTSE INSURANCE**  
ASSOCIATION.  
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56  
TOTAL CAPITAL and  
Accumulations, 31st  
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

**DIRECTORS.**  
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. Lucas, Esq., Wm. Meyer, Esq.,  
A. J. M. Inverarity, Esq., G. H. Whittaker, Esq.

**HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.**  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

**LONDON BRANCH.**  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

**RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,**  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

**THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND**  
**MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

**CAPITAL**.....£1,000,000  
(ONE MILLION STERLING.)

**UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at  
Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [674]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
(LIMITED).  
CAPITAL TAEBS 600,000, EQUAL 883,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$75,818.27.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

**MANAGER—HO AMEI.**

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

**HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.**  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN**  
SHIPPING.  
Agents.  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

**NOTICE.**  
**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)  
The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

**WOO LIN YUEN,**  
Secretary.  
**HEAD OFFICE.**  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

## INTIMATION.

**SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO,** of the  
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late  
of the "ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA" COMPANY, has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give  
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.  
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [166]

## Auctions.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instruc-  
tions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by  
Public Auction, on  
**THURSDAY,**  
the 20th September, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,  
on the Premises,  
**A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY**  
Comprising—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate  
at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
abutting on the North side thereof on the  
Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 218  
feet or thereabouts, on the South side  
thereof on Ground lately the Roman Catholic  
Cemetery and measuring thereon 218 feet  
or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on  
Ground in the possession of Government  
and measuring thereon 240 feet or there-  
abouts, and on the West side thereof on St.  
Francis Street, and measuring thereon 200  
feet or thereabouts, and registered in the  
Land Office as Section A, and the Remain-  
ing Portion of INLAND LOT No. 199,  
(making together the whole of Inland Lot  
No. 199). Together with the HOUSES  
and erections thereon, held for the residue  
of a term of 75 years from the 26th June,  
1843, and for the further term of 924 years  
subject to the Annual Crown Rent of £30.  
The Property will be offered for Sale in 8 Lots,  
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings  
thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to  
**BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,**  
Solicitors, Hongkong,  
or to  
**J. M. GUEDES,**  
Auctioneer, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [693]

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE.**  
THE POWER OF ATTORNEY, given by  
me to Messrs. TATA & Co., is cancelled.  
**ARDESIR PESTONJEE SETNA.**  
14th September, 1883. [700]

**NOTICE.**  
FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
will conduct our Business at this Port, and  
all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents  
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

**GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.**  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

## To be Let.

**TO LET.**  
No. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

6 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

"BISNEE-VILLA" Polkolum, Furnished.  
Apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

**TO LET.**  
FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood  
Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.  
Private Family.  
For Particulars, apply to  
**M. A.,**  
Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

**TO LET.**  
THE PREMISES now occupied by us  
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.  
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

## For Sale.

**FOR SALE.**  
EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."  
**A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S**  
**PATENT FRESH WATER**  
**CONDENSERS.**

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.  
Capable of Condensing Three Thousand  
Gallons per day.  
Apply to  
**G. FENWICK & Co.,**  
Victoria Foundry.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

**FOR SALE.**  
BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and  
WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from  
San Francisco.  
**PONGEE SILK** of all kinds.  
Apply to  
**FUNG TANG,**  
of HEE CHONG CHING HONG,  
42, Bonham Strand.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]

**AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND**  
**PORTER.**  
**DAVID CORSAIR & SONS**  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LORD FLAX  
CANNAS.  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [469]

**THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.**  
HAS FOR SALE.  
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,  
Venezuela, Regalia, Londres, Nuevo Ha-  
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO  
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS  
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,  
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.,  
Commissions Executed.

**JOSE M. BASA.**  
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1883. [543]

## Intimations.

**"NOVELTY STORE,"**  
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

—[01]—  
**JUST OPENED.**  
—[02]—

THE FOLLOWING POPULAR MUSIC EX-S.S. "LAERTES":—  
**LES SIRENES WALTZ, LIGHT OF LOVE WALTZ, AU PRINTemps WALTZ**  
**GARDEN PARTY POLKA, BON-BON POLKA, GRELOTZ POLKA.**  
**VENITienne WALTZ, OFFICERS' WALTZ.**  
**HAPPY THOUGHTS WALTZ.**  
**MY QUEEN WALTZ.**  
**DOLORES WALTZ.**  
**SOUVIENS-TOI WALTZ.**  
**MESSINGER OF LOVE WALTZ.**  
**LA REINE DES PAPILLONS WALTZ, RUBY WALTZ.**  
**SCHUMANN'S, METZLER'S AND CHOPIN'S MUSIC ALBUMS.**  
&c., &c., &c.

Apply at the  
**"NOVELTY STORE."**  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1883. [28]

**W. BREWER.**  
—[01]—  
**HAS JUST RECEIVED.**  
—[02]—

**FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL BUSTS AND HANDBOOKS.**  
**HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN.**  
**THE STARS AND HOW TO FIND THEM.**  
**HOLTHAM'S EIGHT YEARS IN JAPAN.**  
**A NEW ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.**  
**NEW DESIGNS IN SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS.**  
**CHEAP BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY IN SEVERAL NEW TINTS.**  
**CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, AND COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.**  
**TENNIS BATS, DOUBLE STRUNG.**  
**COPYING PRESSES, FOOLSCAP AND LETTER-SIZE.**  
**CHIT BOOKS AND CHIT CASES and a quantity of NOVELTIES**

**W. BREWER,**  
QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [703]

**SAYLE & CO'S**  
**SHOW ROOMS.**  
—[01]—  
**WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX-LATE ARRIVALS OUR FIRST DELIVERY**  
OF  
**"NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS"**  
IN  
**DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, MANTLES, MILLINERY FLOWERS, FEATHERS,**  
**HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.,**  
**DIRECT FROM THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS.**  
**AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.**  
**SAYLE & CO.,**  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [249]

## For Sale.

**FOR SALE.**  
**H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.**  
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.  
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.  
Apply to  
**MELCHERS & Co.**  
Hongkong, and March, 1882. [8]

**HONGKONG TIMBER**  
**YARD, WANCHAI.**  
**OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER**  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
**L. MALLORY,**  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501]

**CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.**  
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND  
CLOCK-MAKERS.  
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND  
OPTICIANS.  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
SOLE AGENTS  
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the  
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and  
for Voigtlander and Sohn's  
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE  
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.  
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

**D. K. GRIFFITH.**  
**MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON**  
**AERATED WATERS.**  
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
(Opposite the City Hall)  
Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the  
late Mr. E. CHAMBERLAIN'S  
SODA WATER FACTORY  
is now prepared to execute the largest orders  
for every description of Aerated Waters with  
promptness and despatch.  
SUPERIOR QUALITY  
IS GUARANTEED.  
Consumers are invited to try these carefully  
Manufactured  
SPARKLING WATERS.  
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.  
All Orders and Communications should be ad-  
dressed to The Factory,  
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [79]

## Intimations.

**"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"**  
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Spacious  
HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN  
going home from the Far East. It is under the  
direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs.  
GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in  
providing their visitors with every possible  
comfort.

**ROYAL YORK HOTEL,**  
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,  
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-  
modation for travellers, especially those coming  
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-  
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at  
the above establishment.

**A. HOADLY,**  
Proprietor.

**MR. MOORE** begs to recommend his  
GOGG SHAMPOO WASH  
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-  
tion ever produced for promoting the growth  
of the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will  
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative  
properties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

Mr. Moore has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate.

**FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,**  
VARIETY STORE,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589]

**J. M. GUEDES.**  
**HOUSE AND LAND BROKER.**  
**AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION**  
AGENT.  
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [1]

## Consignees.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**NOTICE.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship  
"CITY OF TOKIO,"  
the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their  
Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take  
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-  
side.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk  
and expense.

**F. E. FOSTER,**  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1883. [1]

**UNION LINE.**  
**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG,  
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship  
"CAMBODIA,"  
Captain Wildgoose, having arrived from the above  
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested  
to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-  
signed for Countersignature, and to take im-  
mediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer  
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'  
risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be  
effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to  
Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given  
before NOON, TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the  
22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1883. [697]

## Amusements.

**THEATRE ROYAL,**  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE  
will return to Hongkong early in October,  
and give a Series of 12 Subscription Performances,  
selected from the following Repertoire:—  
Iolanthe.....Trial by Jury.  
Patience.....Pirates of Penzance.  
H.M.S. "Pinafore".....Crimson Scarf.  
Madame Favart.....(Gaiety).  
La Mascotte.....Hobbes (Burlesque).  
The Contrabandist.....Round the Clock.  
Queen's Evidence (Comedy).....Uncle Tom's Cabin.  
Phizix; or Arisen from the Ashes.....Arrah na Pogue.  
Fritz, Our Cousin German.....Our Boys.  
Pink Dominoes.....Chilperic.

Subscription Performances will take place 3  
times a week, and on these evenings no Piece  
will be repeated.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.**  
12 Nights—Dress Circle or Stalls—Single  
Ticket \$20.00.  
Box Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY &  
WALSH'S.  
Hongkong, 11th August, 1883. [634]

## Intimations.

**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
LIMITED.

**ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE**  
**YEAR 1882.**

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to  
send in to this Office a List of their Con-  
tributions of Premium for the year ended 31st  
December last, in order that the proportion  
of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-  
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in  
before the 30th November next, will be made up  
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or  
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,  
**JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**  
CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are  
requested to send in a Statement of Busi-  
ness Contributed during the half-year ended June  
30th, 1883, on or before September 1st next,  
on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**D. GILLIES,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong 20th August, 1883. [653]

**NOTICE.**  
IT frequently occurs that from damp or other-  
wise GOOD TEA is spoiled from the fact of  
its being musty, mouldy, unpalatable to  
foreigners' taste and unfit for their use. This  
refined Tea the Lady Superior of the Italian  
Convent now comes forward and begs the Ladies  
and Gentlemen to let her have for her numerous  
Chinese Pupils for whom tea is the Sole luxury.

**A CARD.**  
**PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING**  
can be obtained for  
SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR MARRIED COUPLES  
AT  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.  
Terms Moderate.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

THE Undersigned have REMOVED from  
this date their Office to No. 24, Praya  
Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.

**REMEDIOS & Co.**  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [679]

**NOTICE.**  
THE CHUNG SHIP'S PLUMBER, BLACK-  
SMITH, &c., &c., has REMOVED from  
No. 35, Queen's Road East to No. 6, Peel Street,  
close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

## Shipping.

**STEAMERS.**  
**UNION LINE.**  
**FOR SHANGHAI.**

THE Steamship  
"CAMBODIA,"  
Captain Wildgoose, will be despatched for the  
above Port, TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at  
DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1883. [701]

**FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).**  
THE Steamship  
"BENARTY,"  
will be despatched at DAYLIGHT, on TUES-  
DAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [698]

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE**  
**DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.**  
**FRAISSINET & Co.**  
**INDIA AND CHINA LINE.**

THE Steamship  
"EUROPE,"  
Valladier, Commander, due here on the 14th  
instant, will have quick despatch for the above  
Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1883. [659]

**FOR CALCUTTA.**  
THE Steamship  
"CLAYMORE,"  
Captain Gulland, will be despatched on the 21st  
instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight, apply to  
**TURNER & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1883. [688]

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE**  
**DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.**  
THE Steamship  
"EUROPE,"  
Valladier, Commander, will sail on or about  
the 24th September, for MARSEILLES,  
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at  
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection  
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line  
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,  
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the  
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly  
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the  
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by  
which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at  
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special  
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and  
Stewardess.

The Line is noted for its Cuisine and Beer  
and Table Wines are included in the Passage  
Money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by  
the Steamers of this line available for 6 or 12  
months to be reckoned from the date of arrival  
at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the  
Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation  
there of the Holder of the Ticket.

Special rates are arranged for families.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1883. [659]

**FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND  
Ports, and taking through Cargo to NEW  
ZEALAND, NEW CALDONIA,  
TASMANIA, and FIJI.)  
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship  
Company's Steamship  
"MENMUIR,"  
Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched as above  
on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at  
FOUR P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office)  
will be received up to 4 P.M., of TUESDAY, the  
25th instant.

Contents and Value of the Packages must be  
declared.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1883. [699]

## SAILING VESSELS.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship  
"ROBERT DIXON,"  
Young, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [676]

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark  
"STILLMAN B. ALLEN,"  
Eldridge, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1883. [695]

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship  
"PAUL JONES,"  
Gerrish, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1883. [666]

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship  
"SOUTHERN CROSS,"  
Bailey, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1883. [667]